heat or other cereals, which have been pre-
eded by clean and deep cultivation. Flax
as long had the reputation of being a very
chausting crop to the soil, and in many
ases in the old country, it is absolutely ex-
uded, or so fenced in by conditions, as to
mount practically to exclusion. This, no
oubt arose, in great measure, from the old
actice of cropping land too frequently with
x, thereby lowering its standard of fertility
much the same way as thousands of acres
originally productive soils in Canada have
en reduced by the too frequent repetition of
eat. But there can be nothing *peculiarly*
hausting in flax; all crops—especially the
reals, are exhausting,—particularly when
h grain and straw are sold, and not return-
in any form to the land. If flax is allowed
ripen, and both seed and fibre taken away,
ecomes, no doubt, a "*scouring*" crop, par-
ularly so if it has b:en heavy; but the same
mark is more or less applicable to wheat,
ley, turnips, potatoes, &c. If the seed of
flax be used in the feeding of cattle, though
whole of the straw may be sold off the
n, the increased richness of the manure
go far to restore to the soil those elements
fertility which the crop removed. It is
generally considered advisable by some
row flax on the same land more ferquently
n once in ten years; not because it exhausts
soil more than other crops, but because
l flax cannot be produced at short inter-

In Belgium, where this crop is cultivat-
xtensively and with great skill and atten-
it usually follows a grain crop, particu-
oats. The following rotations are men-
d with approval by the committee of the
*l Society for the promotion and improve-
of the growth of flax in Ireland*—
rotation that would bring flax once in
ars:—First year, potatoes; second, bar-
aid down with grasses; third year, cut
oiling; fourth year, pasture; fifth year,
or the one half might be better in flax,
ther in oats; so that, with the return of
otation, which would be five years, the
ould be put on the ground which, in the
otary course, was under grain, throwing
e of ten years between the flax crops
coming into the same ground. A gentleman of much practical knowledge, recommends the following as being the most profitable:—1. Oats, after grass and clover; 2. flax, pulled in August: then ploughed and harrowed in with 2 cwt. of guano, and 2 cwt. of gypsum, (plaster), then sown with rape; 2. potatoes or turnips, well manured; 4. wheat sown in spring, with clover and rye grases; 5. hay and clover; grazing; 7. oats; 8. flax, and winter vetches; guano as before mentioned; 9. parsnips, well manured; 10. barley, sown with rye-grass and clover; 11. clover and hay; 12. grazing; 13. oats. In Belgium where the climate is warm and dry, somewhat resembling that of Canada, the two following rotations, with slight occasional modifications, are considered good:—1. potatoes; 2. wheat; 3. rape; 4. oats; 5. Flax, with grass seeds; 6. grass seeds; 7. barley. On the better sorts of light lands, not well adapted for wheat, we find: 1. rye and turnips; 2. oats; 3. roots, (parsnips or carrots); 4. rye and turnips; 5. flax; 6. grass seeds. In Ireland the practice is somewhat similar. The following represents the prevailing rotations in the best flax growing districts;—1. roots, (potatoes or turnips); 2. wheat; 3. flax with grass seeds; 4. seed hay; 5. grasses grazed; 6. grasses grazed; 7. oats; 8. flax. Or: 1. oats; 2. flax; 3. roots; 4. wheat with grass seeds; 5. grass seeds cut; 6. grass seeds grazed.

Special Manure for Flax.—Recent chemical investigations have shown that the fibre of flax does abstract from the soil certain matters, although not in so large a proportion as several other commonly cultivated crops. To supply to the soil all the matters which the plant requires, with the exception of what is abstracted by the seed, which should be returned by saving the latter, and applying the manure of the cattle fed upon it, or an equivalent, if the seed be sold, so as to leave the land in the same state of fertility as before, the following compound has been proposed by Professor Hodges, of Belfast, (who has devoted much attention to these matters), as a manure which may be sown broadcast on the land, prior to the last harrowing before sow-